

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1964

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
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1964.

PRINTED BY THE ALTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

1964

Council Offices,
Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

(Telephone:- ALTON 2263)

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PRINTED BY THE ALTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman ... Major A. E. Mentzel, M.B.E.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	- R. L. Goodey, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Resigned:- 31.3.64)
	- A. G. Farr, M.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.I.H. (Appointed:- 1.4.64)
Chief Public Health Inspector and Petroleum Officer	- J. H. Johnson, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector	- B. J. Dean, M.A.P.H.I.
Clerks	- P. F. Mercer - Mrs. V. Cox (Resigned:- 5.6.64) - Miss J. E. Gale (Appointed:- 4.8.64) - Mrs. M. B. M. Peatman (Hampshire County Council)
Rodent Officer	- J. W. Debenham



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A L T O N R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

Telephone Number:--
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

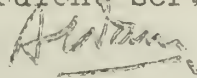
I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1964, prepared in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and dealing with sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics of the Alton Rural District.

Council has already recorded its sorrow on the death of Colonel J. D'Arcy Champney in July after ten years' service as a Councillor; I was not so lucky as my predecessors in having the benefit of his help and advice, but he and his wife contributed in no small way to the public health of the Alton Rural District. Although Mrs. Champney resigned her seat as a Councillor in May, 1964, she has fortunately remained a member of the District Health Sub-Committee, of which she was Vice-Chairman during 1964.

Dr. R. L. Goodey resigned his appointment at the end of March, and I was appointed to succeed him, but it is with regret that I write that this will be my first and last report to you. I have received much goodwill and help during my period of office, and I am indeed grateful to you, Sir, and to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to other Councillors and to the Clerk and Officers of the Council for encouragement and assistance. I owe particular thanks to Mr. Johnson and the staff of the Public Health Department for their help and loyal support at all times.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT

This district is one of the eastern rural districts in Hampshire, having its eastern boundary with Surrey; Basingstoke Rural District lies to the North, Winchester Rural District to the West and Petersfield Rural District to the South. The town of Alton and its immediate environs form the separate Urban District.

The area is mainly agricultural, varying from chalk downland country to heavier valley soils and sand and heather country of Woolmer Forest in Whitehill and Headley parishes. It is well wooded and includes on the eastern borders the large Forestry Commission property of Alice Holt Forest. There are no large rivers, the drainage is mostly eastwards via the Wey basin to the Thames. The area is one of great scenic beauty, widely varying types of landscape occurring within a small area.

There are twenty-one parishes in the district: most of these are primarily concerned with agriculture and do not show much change from year to year. However, the area is within fifty miles of London with a good train service and residential property in the district commands inflated prices for this reason. Two large military installations exist at Bordon and Longmoor in Whitehill parish where there is considerable population expansion. For some years now this area has been the subject of a planning survey for a "new town". At the time of writing (1965) this project has been officially "shelved". It is to be hoped that housing development will be shortly allowed in this area where it has been denied for so long.

In two other western parishes there has been noticeable housing development of recent years, in Four Marks and Medstead. There is no sewerage in these parishes and the provision of main drainage in this area presents some technical difficulties.

The estimated population at mid-year was 26,260, an increase of 610.

STAFF

Dr. R. L. Goodey, who took up his appointment as Medical Officer of Health on the 2nd November, 1959, resigned as from the 31st March, 1964.

Dr. A. G. Farr commenced his duties as Medical Officer of Health on the 1st April, 1964.

Mrs. V. Cox, part-time shorthand-typist in the Public Health Department, resigned on the 5th June, 1964.

Miss J. B. Gale, appointed as full-time clerk-typist, took up her duties in the Public Health Department as from the 4th August, 1964.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

1964 was notable for the fine sunny summer and it was particularly fortunate that the public swimming bath in Alton came into use in such favourable weather. There was some reorganisation of the local hospital services, the Casualty Department being transferred from the Alton General Hospital to the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital in the autumn; the latter institution, whilst retaining its special position in regard to orthopaedics, is being developed as a general hospital, whilst the "General" is staffed by the local practitioners and is mainly concerned with midwifery and geriatric work.

There were no epidemics of disease in the district during the year, and the number of cases of the common infectious diseases of childhood reported was small. There were two outbreaks of dysentery due to Shigella sonnei, both associated with schools, but quite different in character. These are discussed in more detail later in the report.

The "Meals on Wheels" service begun by the Women's Voluntary Service in certain parishes last year which is financially supported in equal amounts by the County and Rural District Councils, proved most successful, and plans are now in hand to extend this service, particularly in the Binsted-Bentley area. The care of the elderly is a service in which the local authority has an important part to play, and Alton is a little unfortunate in that the nearest Old Folk's Home run by the County Council is well outside the district and so not favoured by our old people. However, consideration is being given to the construction of a home within the district.

Inadequate or unsuitable housing remains an important cause of social distress and conditions became worse in 1964; planning restrictions mean that cottages sell for inflated values for demolition and construction of a new dwelling, and private development, which has occurred on a limited scale in certain areas, is far too expensive for the average young couple to be able to afford to buy themselves a house. The inspection of houses for fitness for habitation and in respect of improvement grants is an important part of the work of the departmental staff, of which full details will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Caravans are an expedient to which more people are turning in face of the housing shortage; a modern caravan on a properly laid out site provides very suitable housing for adults, but not for young children. There are four licensed caravan sites in the district, all in Whitehill parish, providing a total of 256 caravans. Three quarters of these caravans are occupied by young couples with a child or children. All of these people are resident in the district and as such the local authority is responsible for housing them, though very few of them are "natives" of this area. A caravan site will draw tenants from a very wide area, and most of the residents on the Whitehill sites work outside the district. In addition, increasing numbers of caravans are settling in the district without authority. One owner was successfully prosecuted during the year for offences in this respect. The application of the regulations regarding caravans is occupying more of the time of the Public Health Department staff.

The County Fire Service mounted a fire prevention demonstration at the two major caravan sites in October and November, fire being a serious hazard in caravans. The first demonstration, at which an old van given for the purpose was set on fire, attracted a good deal more attention than the second where the demonstrations were less spectacular.

Water supplies in the district are provided by the Wey Valley and Mid-Wessex water companies. The supply is generally low in fluorine content, but as yet the companies have made no proposals with regard to the addition of fluoride. During 1964 the Corporation of Birmingham brought into operation a "fluoridation" plant, the first major authority in Britain to do so.

Public sewers are available in only a limited part of the district; contracts for the construction of the Selborne Sewage scheme were signed during the year and construction will begin in 1965. A surprisingly large number of residential premises in the district still rely on a bucket system of conservancy.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

As at 31st December, 1964.

Corresponding statistics for 1963 are shown in brackets for purposes of comparison.

Area, in acres	..	65,526	(65,526)
Total estimated mid-year Home Population (including military)	..	26,260	(25,650)
Number of inhabited houses	..	7,623	(7,449)
Rateable Value	..	£813,922	(£788,908)
Product of the penny rate 1963-64 (1962-63)		£3,152	(£1,233)
Revised estimated product of penny rate 1964-65 (1963-64)		£3,265	(£3,150)

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	<u>1964</u>			<u>1963</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	293	293	586	294	275	569
Live Births (illegitimate)	18	19	37	27	22	49
Still Births	5	5	10	6	4	10
Total Live & Still Births	298	298	596	300	279	579

DEATHS OF INFANTS

Under 1 year of age	9	6	15	12	8	20
Under 4 weeks of age	6	3	9	8	3	11
Under 1 week of age	5	3	8	6	3	9

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	-	1	1	-	0	0
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

RATES

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	22.3	22.2
Corrected birth rate (Comparability factor 1.08)	24.1	23.9
Corrected birth rate for England and Wales	18.4	18.2
Still birth rate (rate per 1,000 live & still births)	16.8	17.2
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	6.3%	8.6%
Infant death rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	25.6	35.1
Legitimate infant death rate	25.5	34.6
Illegitimate infant death rate (deaths under 1 year of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births)	54.0	40.8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	15.3	19.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	13.6	15.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live & still births)	30.2	34.5
Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live and still births)	1.7	-

Where the total numbers involved are small statistics may not be significant. It will be noted that the birth rate for the District continued to rise as it did for England and Wales as a whole. The corrected birth rates for the past five years for the District are:-

1960 - 21.7	1962 - 27.3
1961 - 21.2	1963 - 23.9
1964 - 24.1	

VITAL STATISTICS

B I R T H S

(Table 1)

Total Population		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
		25,000	24,160	25,090	25,560	26,260
Live Births Legitimate	Male	236	217	280	267	275
	Female	204	203	276	253	274
	Total	440	420	556	520	549
Live Births Illegitimate	Male	15	9	24	27	18
	Female	12	13	15	22	19
	Total	27	22	39	49	37
Total Live Births		467	442	595	569	586
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population		18.7	18.3	23.7	22.2	22.3
England and Wales		17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4
Still Births Legitimate	Male	4	1	6	5	4
	Female	4	3	3	4	5
	Total	8	4	9	9	9
Still Births Illegitimate	Male	0	0	0	1	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	1
Total Still Births		8	4	9	10	10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)		16.8	8.9	14.9	17.3	16.8
Total Live and Still Births		475	446	604	579	596

Comparability Factor is 1.08, so the adjusted Live Birth Rate for this District is 24.1, which is the figure for comparative purposes with England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

D E A T H S

(Table 2)

From All Causes		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Male	132	134	156	169	152
	Female	127	153	137	125	128
	Totals	259	287	293	294	280
Death Rate per 1,000 total population		10.4	11.8	11.7	11.5	10.7
Average for England and Wales total population		11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3

The Death Rate Comparability Factor for this District is 1.00, allowance thus being made for local differences in the sex and age distribution of the population.

The adjusted Death Rate for this area, therefore, is 10.7.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 3)

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

Deaths under 1 year of age (legitimate)		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Male	3	6	3	11	8
	Female	0	2	6	7	5
Deaths under 1 year of age (illegitimate)	Male	0	0	1	1	1
	Female	1	0	0	1	1
	Totals	4	8	10	20	15
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		8.6	18.1	16.8	35.1	25.6
England and Wales Rate per 1,000 live births		22.0	21.4	21.4	20.9	20.0

N E O - N A T A L M O R T A L I T Y

Number of Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age. (legitimate)		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Male	1	2	2	7	6 1/2
	Female	0	2	3	2	2 1/2
	Totals	1	4	5	9	8 1/2
(illegitimate)	Male	0	0	1	1	0
	Female	1	0	0	1	1 1/2
	Totals	1	0	1	11	1 1/2

Percentage of illegitimate live births - 6.3%
 Maternal deaths including abortion - 1
 Maternal Mortality Rate - 1.7

Attention is drawn to the fact that these rates for the Rural District, owing to the small numbers involved, are not statistically significant and rate comparisons with other areas or earlier years may be misleading.

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS

With 280 deaths occurring in 1964, the crude death rate was 10.7 per 1,000 population; the death rate corrected for age of the population is the same figure, 10.7, as the age composition of our population is the same as for England and Wales.

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Cancer and Leukaemia Males 25 Females 31 Total 56

Deaths from all forms of cancer accounted for 20% of all deaths. Cancer of the lung caused the death of 8 males, 2 females, which was 3.3% of all deaths.

Coronary artery disease Males 31 Females 23 Total 54

This represents 20% of all deaths.

Vascular lesions of nervous system and hypertension with heart disease Males 23 Females 17 Total 40

This represents 14.3% of all deaths.

These three groups account for more than half of the deaths occurring. We have been aware for many years of the need for research to establish the causes of cancer; much has been done in this field but people are not yet prepared to act upon the knowledge so far gained. The causal relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer cannot be denied but there has been little change in smoking habits.

As regards the diseases of heart and circulation mentioned, these account for more than one third of all deaths. As yet the public is not aware of the mortal significance of these diseases or of the need for a greater effort to establish their causes. It is apparent that over-indulgence in food and alcohol and lack of physical exercise are factors which the individual can correct.

(Table 4) THE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age	Male	Female
Under 1 year	9	6
1 - 4 years	3	3
5 - 14 years	1	1
15 - 24 years	5	1
25 - 34 years	1	2
35 - 44 years	7	4
45 - 54 years	10	10
55 - 64 years	22	11
65 - 74 years	39	34
75 and over	55	56
Total:-	152	128
	280	

(Table 5)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disease	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3. Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0
5. Whooping cough	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8. Measles	0	0	0
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	0	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	2	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	10	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	13	16	29
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	0	0	0
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	15	35
18. Coronary disease, angina	31	23	54
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
20. Other heart diseases	13	15	28
21. Other circulatory disease	7	7	14
22. Influenza	0	0	0
23. Pneumonia	8	5	13
24. Bronchitis	7	2	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	0	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	20	17	37
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	0	6
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	0	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
All causes	152	128	280

(Table 6)

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is an analysis of the notifications of infectious diseases received during the year, with the five preceding years for comparison:-

Disease	Totals for					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	29	10	5	1	4	5
Whooping Cough	26	35	10	32	11	15
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic)	2@	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	536	35	297	31	290	284
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute pneumonia	4	2	3	1	0	0
Dysentery	5	21	4	0	1	27
Typhoid & para- typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	2	3	4	0	0
Meningococcal infection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	3
Puerperal pyrexia	2	0	2	0	1	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:-	604	105	324	69	307	334

@ One of these cases was subsequently not confirmed as being poliomyelitis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

Although 1964 was nominally not a "peak" year for Measles, there were 284 cases notified.

WHOOPIING COUGH

15 cases were notified. 8 were in children under 5 years of age; 5 in children between the ages of 5 and 9; and 2 between the ages of 10 and 14. None of these cases had any serious effects.

SCARLET FEVER

There were 5 cases. Scarlet Fever is no longer the dangerous disease of thirty-forty years ago and none of these cases was severe. However, it is ever present and it is still necessary to note and record its presence in the community.

DYSENTERY

Two outbreaks occurred among school children in two separate schools and one in a home for mental defectives. In each instance routine examination of stools from contacts revealed more persons infected than the actual cases notified. The organism responsible was the *Shigella sonnei* which, although very infectious, produces a mild form of disease and the outbreaks subsided after the usual preventive measures had been taken.

FOOD POISONING

There was one incident, involving only one family, the organism being the ubiquitous *Salmonella typhi* murium. The source was not found.

WINTER VOMITING

There was one outbreak in a local school which seemed typical of this disease. However, two children were found in the initial investigations to have *Sonne's* dysentery and this soon became the major symptom to the apparent exclusion of the vomiting element.

TYPHOID

During the year the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak occurred. No contacts with Aberdeen were reported in the District and there were no suspicious illnesses. One tin of corned beef of the suspected batches was found by the Chief Public Health Inspector and withdrawn from sale.

TUBERCULOSIS

Five new cases were notified during the year:-

4 Pulmonary Tuberculosis in men and women of 45 upwards.

1 Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in a woman of 31.

There were two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, both persons over 65.

The number of cases on the register at the end of the year was:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Pulmonary	79	67
Non-pulmonary	18	31

Some 2,700 people were X-rayed by Mass Miniature Radiography. The number of cases discovered is not yet known.

ANIMAL DISEASES

There was one case of suspected Anthrax in a cow. No human cases occurred.

Two outbreaks of Salmonella infection occurred in an intensive calf-rearing establishment. These were dealt with by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and no human cases were reported.

PROPHYLAXIS

The present scheme of immunisation is:-

3 doses of Triple Antigen (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus)

..... Age 3-6 months

3 doses of Poliomyelitis (generally oral)

..... Age 6-9 months

Vaccination against Smallpox Age 1-2 years.

Some authorities use a quadruple antigen of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis. In some cases a fourth dose of Triple Antigen is given at the age of 18 months.

1 boosting dose of Diphtheria and Tetanus

..... Age 5 and 10

1 boosting dose of Poliomyelitis

..... Age 5

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

..... Age 13

TRIPLE IMMUNISATION AND POLIOMYELITIS

The following table shows the number of children recorded as immunised against these diseases during the year 1964:-

TRIPLE IMMUNISATION

Date of Birth	Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Tetanus	
	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr
1964	155	-	152	-	153	-
1963	264	4	256	4	255	4
1962	44	17	36	16	36	17
1961	6	4	5	3	6	4
1960	10	8	8	3	9	8
1955-59	32	442	7	62	10	403
1950-54	9	268	1	20	2	56
Totals:-	520	743	465	108	471	492

Children born late in 1964 would not have finished their primary immunisation by the end of the year so no percentage of immunised can be given. Of those born in 1963, 71.1% had received primary immunisation by the end of 1964.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION SCHEME

The following table shows the number of children recorded as receiving protection against poliomyelitis during 1964:-

Date of Birth	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
1964	38	
1963	310	
1962	78	
1961	33	
1943-60	87	} 545
1933-42	5	
Others	10	
Totals:-	563	545

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The number of vaccinations against smallpox recorded for the year was:-

Age Group	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
Under 1 yr	184	--
1-2 years	59	--
2-5 years	26	7
5-15 years	10	17
15 & over	8	56

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Out of 368 children at two local schools whose parents answered the offer of B.C.G. vaccination:-

44 refused
 31 were positive to the tuberculin test
 33 had already had B.C.G. vaccination
 233 were vaccinated.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

No action was required under this heading.

MEALS ON WHEELS

During the year this service was extended to the south-eastern parishes of the District and arrangements were going forward to include the north-eastern area.

2,715 meals were served at a cost to the recipient of 1/6d. per meal.

The service is already showing some very happy side effects in the personal contacts between the helpers and the recipients and I should like to express my appreciation for the enthusiasm with which the Women's Voluntary Service members have tackled the work since it was started in 1963.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The campaign against smoking has continued with the display of posters in the District and once more it was pleasing to receive a spontaneous request from a local Youth Club for the loan of a film and other material.

Home Accidents and Food Hygiene posters were also displayed and these subjects are constantly stressed by the Health Visitors through the Child Welfare Clinics.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in this area.

FACTORIES ACTS

Information concerning factories will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of this report.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Cane, F.H.A., Hospital Secretary, Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital, Alton, for kindly providing statistics of patients from the Alton area attending the Casualty Departments of Alton General Hospital and Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital for accidents sustained in the home during 1964.

These two Alton hospitals are among several in the area and many persons injured in home accidents do not attend the Casualty Department. These figures, therefore, can only very roughly show the types of injury and the age of the persons involved. They can give no idea of the numbers of home accidents nor in general their severity.

HOME ACCIDENTS - JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1964

Age	Cuts		Burns and Scalds		Falls		Miscellaneous		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-4	2	2	13	1	9	3	20	10	60
5-14	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	8
15-64	-	8	-	11	4	2	-	6	31
65+	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	7
	2	11	14	14	15	7	23	20	106
	13		28		22		43		

Despite the publicity continually given to this subject, accidents at home are ever present. The total reported, i.e., those taken to hospital was just over 100.

It is gratifying to note that only 3 of these were elderly people who had fallen. On the other hand, 60 were under 5 years old. Among these were - 18 swallowing obnoxious substances, 13 burns and scalds - both of which categories ought to be preventable by ordinary simple precautions.

Home accidents are frequently coupled with fire dangers and at the present time this is particularly applicable to caravan dwellers. The largest caravan sites are situated in the Bordon area and so, during February, a local Health Visitor gave a talk to some of the younger parents, warning them of potential fire risks to be associated with caravan dwelling and advising them on suitable precautionary measures. A demonstration of fire prevention in caravans was given later in the year by the County Fire Service.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

Since 1954 there has been in the County a scheme of devolution to District Health Sub-Committees of certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Meetings of the 7 (Alton) District Health Sub-Committee are held quarterly at the Rural District Council Offices in Alton.

Membership of the District Health Sub-Committee is:-

Chairman of Sub-Committee ... Mrs. C. Harckham
Vice-Chairman ... Mrs. E. J. Champney

Members

- Alton Rural District Council Representatives -

The Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess
O. B. E. Hampden
Mrs. M. I. Glyn-Owen Miss D. H. Paton
Mrs. C. F. Thomson-Glover

- Alton Urban District Council Representatives -

Mrs. M. M. Brockes Mrs. C. Harckham

- Nursing Association Representatives -

Mrs. E. J. Champney Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P.
Mrs. G. Coke Mrs. I. M. Durham
Mrs. N. S. Ryder

- Hampshire County Councillors -

Dr. J. S. Happel Capt. D. W. A. Bagnell

- South-East Hants Area Nursing Officer -

Miss M. B. Busby

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is conducted by Hampshire County Council who supply monthly details of journeys to the Public Health Committee. The ambulances for the area are stationed at Alton.

Application for the use of ambulances should be made to the Central Ambulance Control in Winchester (Telephone Number:- Winchester 61644 (3 lines)) at the following times:-

Monday to Friday	- From 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 a.m. next day
Weekends	- From 12.0 noon Saturday to 8.0 a.m. Monday.
Bank and Public Holidays	- All day.

The main ambulance station at Laburnum Road, Aldershot (Telephone Number:- Aldershot 22244) will continue to receive calls at other times and postal requests should still be sent to the appropriate main station.

CHILD WELFARE

Child Welfare Centres are situated throughout the District at the places indicated on the list below and are held on the dates and at the times stated.

These centres are for the attendance of mothers and babies, and children under five. Activities at the clinics, at which a doctor and nurse attend, include advice on feeding and child management, immunisation, weighing and the distribution of welfare foods and certain medicaments.

Centres for children under the age of five years are available as follows:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Day of clinic per month</u>	<u>Time</u>
Alton	Inwood Health Clinic	Every Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Bentley	Memorial Hall	3rd Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Bordon	Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	Every Monday & Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Four Marks	The Institute, Lymington Bottom.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	2-4 p.m.
Froyle	Methodist Church School	1st Friday	11 a.m. -12 noon
Grayshott	Village Hall, Headley Road	1st and 3rd Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Headley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Kingsley	Cadet Hut	3rd Monday	3-4 p.m.
Longmoor	Welfare Centre, The Barracks.	2nd and 4th Mondays	2-4 p.m.
Medstead	The Institute	1st and 3rd Thursdays	2-4 p.m.
Oakhanger	Village Hall	3rd Monday	2-2.45 p.m.
Ropley	Church Hall (Baby Clinic)	1st Monday	2.30 -4.0 p.m.
Selborne	Village Hall	1st Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Whitehill	Congregational Church Hall, Liphook Road.	1st and 3rd Mondays	2-4 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS
HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

In the past it has been the practice to include lists of Distribution Centres for National Welfare Foods and current lists of Health Visitors and District Nurse-Midwives for the area. As these lists are subject to constant revision and change, the information incorporated in previous Annual Reports has proved to be out-of-date by the time the report was circulated. It has, therefore, been decided to discontinue the inclusion of these particulars in this year's report; current lists are available to the public at this office and these are revised as amendments are notified by the County Health Department.

HOME HELP SERVICE

A scheme of domestic help is available. The helpers are experienced women carefully chosen for their suitability for the work. They will run the home carefully, their job being to take over the housewife's work.

Home Helps are available for the following types of cases:- when the housewife is sick or has to have an operation; when a new baby is expected; when several members of a household are ill at one time; and to give help to the elderly and infirm.

Application for a Home Help accompanied by a medical certificate, should be made to the District Organiser. The charge depends on the hours worked and the income of the family after certain allowances have been made.

Division VI includes the Rural District of Alton and Mrs. A. Gray, the Divisional Organiser, has her office at the Town Hall, Petersfield, (Telephone Number:- Petersfield 771/773 - Extension 18), to whom application for a Home Help should be made.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations of clinical matter (sputum, swabs etc.) and of water, milk and foodstuffs are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Romsey Road, Winchester, (Telephone Number:- Winchester 3807)..

Chemical analyses of water, sewage, milk and other samples are carried out by arrangement with the Public Analyst, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth, (Telephone Number:- Portsmouth 23641).

Thanks are expressed to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Portsmouth, for their ready advice and assistance granted during the year.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinics are held every Thursday at Alton General Hospital.

The medical officers attending the Alton clinics at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1st Thursday - Drs. W. S. Larcombe and E. P. H. Shortt.
- 2nd Thursday - Dr. M. B. Wilson.
- 3rd Thursday - Dr. Helen E. Larcombe.
- 4th Thursday - Mr. A. F. Goode.

Ante-natal relaxation classes are held at the Inwood Health Clinic, Alton, on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Clinics are held as follows:-

- Orthopaedic - Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital.
- Ear, nose and throat - Alton General Hospital.
- Dental - At schools.
- Ophthalmic and orthoptic - Alton General Hospital.
- Child guidance - Inwood Health Clinic, Alton.
- Speech therapy - Inwood Health Clinic, Alton.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

CHEST CLINICS

Chest clinics which serve this district are as under:-

- ALDERSHOT - Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.
(Phone:- Aldershot 20885)
- BASINGSTOKE - Basingstoke General Hospital,
Hackwood Road,
Basingstoke.
(Phone:- Basingstoke 1910)
- WINCHESTER - Royal Hampshire County Hospital
(Out-patients' Annexe),
Romsey Road,
Winchester.
(Phone:- Winchester 5151)

MASS X-RAY SERVICES

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit serving this area is:-

Southampton Mass Radiography Unit,
7 Anthers Road,
Southampton.
(Telephone Number:- Southampton 26549)

Medical Director:- Dr. M. E. Moore.
Organising Secretary:- E. Brown, Esq., A.R.S.H.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Special clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases are available as follows:-

- ALDERSHOT - Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.
(Telephone Number:- Aldershot 23201)
- Women - Mondays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Wednesdays 2.00 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
- Men - Wednesdays 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
- WINCHESTER - Royal Hampshire County Hospital,
(Out-patients' Annexe),
Romsey Road,
Winchester.
(Telephone Number:- Winchester 5151)
- Women - Mondays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- Men - Saturdays 11.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

AREA WELFARE SERVICES

Area Welfare Officer:-

Mr. W. T. Pepper,
14 King George Avenue,
Petersfield.
(Phone:- Petersfield 1199)

Monday-Thursday - 9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.
Friday - 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

94 Normandy Street,
Alton.
(Phone:- Alton 3853)

Tuesday - 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Thursday - 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Area Mental Welfare Officer:-

Mr. A. C. Wood,
Manor Park House,
Aldershot.
(Phone:- Aldershot 22595)

At night times and weekends contact:-
Winchester 61644

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1964.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

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ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-
ALTON 2263

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton,
Hants.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District of Alton for the year 1964.

The report deals in detail with the work carried out under the various statutory requirements. The statistics are self-explanatory and I do not feel any further comment necessary except in respect of two items, i.e., sewerage and caravans.

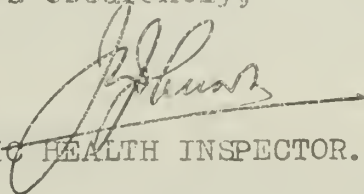
With the increase of private development in the Four Marks area and the reliance of drainage on septic tank systems, difficulties lie ahead unless provision is made for sewerage in the near future. Comment is made in my report on the association between caravans and housing but I feel that further mention should be made here as the problem is liable to become cumulative.

The new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, for the first time makes provision for working conditions in shops and offices on similar lines to those in factories. It is too early yet to comment in detail but it has been found that occupiers of premises are not yet fully conversant with the registration arrangements.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year and of recording my thanks to the officers of other departments for their assistance and co-operation on all occasions.

I particularly wish to acknowledge the continued loyal and efficient work of the Staff of the Public Health Department and to thank them for all their help and co-operation throughout 1964.

Yours obediently,



CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

100-11

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

All built-up areas of the district have piped main water supplies, from the Wey Valley Water Company who supply sixteen parishes and from the Mid-Wessex Water Company who supply the remaining five.

There are a few isolated houses supplied by mains for economic reasons, and there are still a number of properties in the western part of the district, i.e. West Woking, Medstead and Ropley, relying on underground rainwater storage tanks but these, however, are slowly reducing.

The mains supplies during the year have been satisfactory both in regard to quality and quantity. Samples are regularly taken for analysis by the water authorities and copies of the analysts' reports are submitted to the Council.

The fluorine content of water from the Mid-Wessex Water Company's sources supplying the area is 0.5 parts per million and that from the Wey Valley Water Company is approximately the same.

As aforesaid, there were certain isolated pockets of development which rely upon sources of supply other than the mains and a number of routine samples from these supplies were taken during the year.

The following are of particular interest:-

(1) Bacteriological - Satisfactory

These samples were from a borehole supplying two houses and a large agricultural holding.

(2) Bacteriological - Satisfactory

These samples were from a well supplying a public house.

(3) Bacteriological - Satisfactory

These samples were from a spring supply operating a ram and supplying a farm and cottages. The ram was subsequently discontinued and a pump installed in order to increase supplies.

(4) Bacteriological - Unsatisfactory

These samples were from a spring supply pumped to an overhead storage tank supplying a country mansion, cottages and farm. As a result, connection was made to a main supply.

(5) Bacteriological - Unsatisfactory

These samples were from an existing well proposed to be utilized as a water supply for a new house. As no other source of supply was available, a chlorination plant was installed.

The total number of samples taken:-

Bacteriological	- 66
Chemical	- 1

WATER SUPPLIES

The following table indicates the number of properties and approximate population served by main water:-

Parish	Area (acres)	Number of Houses	No. of houses connected	Estimated population supplied	Estimated total population
Bentley	2,483	259	259	850	850
Bentworth	3,763	197	187	570	600
Binsted	7,799	575	495	1,500	1,650
Chawton	2,194	161	158	490	500
East Tisted	2,621	69	69	180	180
Farrington	2,105	185	178	530	550
Four Marks	1,502	668	619	1,800	1,950
Froyle	4,641	229	222	720	750
Grayshott	901	606	600	1,780	1,800
Headley	4,771	1,188	1,147	3,050	3,200
Kingsley	1,540	151	149	440	450
Lasham	1,797	49	46	180	200
Medstead	2,809	580	464	1,240	1,550
Newton Valence	2,069	85	84	255	260
Ropley	3,704	493	427	1,120	1,300
Selborne	4,830	369	359	1,050	1,100
Shalden	2,160	150	131	400	450
West Tisted	2,356	66	54	170	200
@ Whitehill	5,509	1,356	1,236	3,780	4,200
Wield	2,104	72	64	200	250
Worldham	3,868	115	93	300	350
TOTALS:-	65,526	7,623	7,041	20,605	22,340

@ NOTES

PARISH OF WHITEHILL

In addition to the figures shown there are four licensed caravan sites in the Parish for 256 caravans.

One site of 99 caravans (estimated population 310) has mains water piped to each caravan whilst the remaining sites (estimated population 480) rely on mains standpipes for joint use.

There are also in the Parish approximately 540 dwellings in the Bordon and Longmoor Camps occupied by military personnel and their families, supplied by the Military's own mains (estimated population 3,130).

SEWERAGE

Areas of the District already sewered are as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Area and Treatment</u>
Bentley	- Part, effluent treated by broad land irrigation.
Binsted	- Holt Pound area, with discharge into the sewers of the Farnham Urban District Council. A small extension to this scheme was completed during the year.
Grayshott	- The whole built-up area, with discharge into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford.
Headley	- Headley Down and Arford areas, with discharge into the Lindford treatment works.
Whitehill	- Lindford, Bordon and Whitehill areas, with discharge into the Lindford treatment works. Greatham area, with discharge into the sewers of the Petersfield Rural District Council.

The Military Camp areas of Bordon and Longmoor, including approximately 540 quarters, are sewered and all dwellings connected. The Bordon Camp area discharges into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford but the Longmoor Camp area discharges into the War Department's own works.

The Council receives into its works at Lindford sewage from adjacent areas of the Haslemere Urban District Council and Hambledon Rural District Council.

A scheme for the built-up area of the Parish of Selborne is due to commence early in 1965 and a scheme is under preparation for a new works at Bentley to take sewage from Bentley, Froyle, and Binsted. A report is being prepared on the Four Marks and Medstead areas.

Generally the larger Council housing estates where sewers are not available are provided with their own treatment plants.

DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

During the year connections to the Council's sewers continued steadily as also did the provision of new septic tank systems in areas not provided with sewers.

Sewer connections were as follows:-

Parish	Area	Connections during 1964	Total connections to date
Binsted	Holt Pound	8	90
Grayshott		36	480
Headley	Arford Headley Down	25	674
Selborne	Drift Road	0	12
Whitehill	Greatham Lindford) Bordon) Whitehill)	1 58	37 1,166
TOTALS:-		128	2,459

DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

The figures shown in the table overleaf exclude approximately 540 military dwellings at Bordon and Longmoor and three residential caravan sites at Whitehill, licensed for 231 caravans. All three sites are connected to the sewer, one with 99 caravans having individual water closets and waste water drains; the other two having communal facilities.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drug legislation divides enforcement provisions between District Councils and Food and Drugs Authorities. The Food and Drugs Authority for this District is the Hampshire County Council.

Generally speaking the division is that the District Council is responsible for the provisions regarding purity of food, i.e., fitness for human consumption, whereas the Food and Drugs Authority is responsible for the provisions relating to adulteration, misrepresentation, labelling and the like. Sundry complaints regarding foreign bodies in food were immediately referred to the Food and Drugs Authority.

A report on the work of the Food and Drugs Authority appears later on in this section.

There are no slaughterhouses in the District. The Slaughterhouse Act of 1956 required each local authority to review and report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and future requirements of their respective districts for slaughterhouse facilities, and on the facilities either available or likely to become available to meet these requirements.

It was considered, after due consultation with interested parties, that the existing facilities in neighbouring and nearby districts were adequate and a report was made accordingly.

The following foodstuffs were inspected in shops and stores and surrendered for condemnation:-

Carcase Meat

Turkey	14	lbs.
Beef	18	lbs.
Cockereals	20	lbs.
Ducks	37	lbs.
Veal	4	lbs.

Frozen Foods

Fish	25	packets
Vegetables	21	packets
Pastry & cakes	21	packets
Meat products	2	packets
Sundry	5	packets
Chicken	1	packet
Ice cream	49	packets

Tinned Food

Meat (47 tins)	266	lbs.
Fish (1 tin)	1½	oz.
Carrots (1 tin)	6½	lbs.

Miscellaneous

Sausage meat	6	lbs.
Sausages	18	lbs.
Kippers	28	lbs.

With canned foods, the usual causes of unfitness for human consumption were either defects in the containers, resulting in simple decomposition or bacterial or chemical action within the food itself due mainly to incomplete sterilisation of the contents during processing or chemical inter-action, resulting in the production of gas and subsequent blowing of the containers.

Surrender of the frozen food was occasioned through breakdowns of refrigerators, mostly happening over weekends.

Food Poisoning

There were no cases of food poisoning in the District during the year but the following incidents were fully investigated:-

- (1) A complaint was received regarding the presence of mould in meat pasties purchased from a local retail shop. A Scout troop, camping locally, ordered a number of meat pasties from a local shopkeeper who in turn placed a special order with the manufacturers. After delivery of the pasties to the camp, however, they were kept for over 24 hours in a tent before being allocated for consumption. None of the pasties was eaten and consequently there were no ill effects.
- (2) Complaint was received regarding a malt loaf which was alleged to smell of ammonia. The loaf was sent for analysis but was reported as fit for human consumption.
- (3) A report was received from another district that a man had died of lead poisoning, found to be caused by drinking cider with an excessive lead content. Two barrels of cider from the same source were in the possession of a householder in this District. The householder was warned of the circumstances and samples of the cider were taken for analysis. These two barrels were found to have the same excessive lead content and arrangements were made for them to be returned.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These Regulations contain provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises where food is handled.

A memorandum on the provisions of the Regulations has been circulated to the occupiers of all food premises in the District.

All the above premises are either wholesale or retail. There are no food manufacturers.

Routine inspection of food premises continued during the year. Generally the standard was good but a few cases of minor infringements were dealt with by informal notice. In all cases the requirements were carried out immediately.

There has been a general trend of improvement towards better food hygiene in the District.

MILK

All milk retailed in the District has to be covered by one of the Special Designations - "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested".

Licences to use a Special Designation in relation to milk are issued by the Council under delegated powers from the Hampshire County Council.

Those in force throughout the year were as follows:-

- (1) Pasteurised - Dealers' licences - 4
- (2) Tuberculin Tested - Dealers' licences - 3

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations require the Council to keep a register of persons carrying out the trade of Milk Distributor at or from premises in their district and also of premises used as dairies (other than dairy farms).

Three such persons and three such premises are registered.

ICE CREAM

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the District.

There are 65 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. All these premises are village shops and stores retailing pre-packed ice cream from refrigerators.

FOOD SAMPLING

I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Hampshire County Council, for the following information which he has kindly supplied:-

1. During the year ended the 31st December, 1964, 442 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Alton Rural District Council.

2. Milk Samples

415 samples of milk, including 103 of Channel Islands, were obtained, 39 being unsatisfactory.

The samples which were adversely reported upon were all from churns of raw milk destined for supply to wholesale dairies for subsequent pasteurisation and bottling. Three samples were slightly adulterated with added water (up to 2 per cent) and two others contained small proportions of antibiotics but not exceeding 0.04 international units per millilitre. The remaining 34 unsatisfactory samples were deficient of fat but in 29 instances the average fat contents of the consignments of which they formed a part were in each case above the required limit and, therefore, no offences were involved. The other five samples were from separate churns of Channel Islands milk, all from the same farm, the average fat being 3.72 per cent whereas the minimum standard of milk of this description is 4 per cent. 'Appeal-to-Cow' samples which were taken in connection with this case showed the milk given by the cows also to be slightly low in fat.

None of the above matters called for the institution of legal proceedings but the producers were made aware of the complaints, formal cautions being given where necessary. Subsequent checks showed the discrepancies to have been corrected.

3. Miscellaneous Samples

27 samples of various articles other than milk were submitted for analysis, four being the subject of complaint. Two affected samples of flour, from the same source, which was infested with maggots. The case was fully investigated and the cause of the contamination appeared to be prolonged storage in unsuitable conditions. There were, however, technical difficulties with regard to proceedings and the matter was disposed of by a severe warning. A sample of Minced Beef proved to contain a very small piece of bovine hide with hairs attached. Inquiries showed that the manufacturer had received a similar complaint from elsewhere concerning another tin of the product which had been packed at about the same time as that from which the sample was taken. The method of preparation of the meat had subsequently been changed in the hope of eliminating this source of trouble and, having regard to all the circumstances, a warning was issued.

A sample of a breakfast food contained blackish coloured particles but these proved to consist merely of charred pieces of cereal, due to overheating at the time of preparation by the manufacturer. The matter was not regarded as being of serious consequence but the attention of the producer was drawn to the occurrence.

Two complaints were received from purchasers alleging contamination of food. One concerned alleged mould in meat pies but when the case was investigated, it was found that the pies had been kept in most unfavourable conditions for two days after purchase and it was felt that the supplier could not be held responsible. Another case concerned a tin of rhubarb which was found to contain a large metal bolt when the container was opened. Legal proceedings were taken against the packer concerned and these resulted in a fine of £20 being imposed, together with £21 costs.

4. General

In addition to the sampling of food and drugs, the usual attention was given to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, with regard to the labelling and descriptions of such articles.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the primary obligation is upon the Council to ensure that, so far as is practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice. The Act does not relieve the owners or occupiers of premises of their responsibility for the actual destruction of rats and mice.

In accordance with the above, the Council's Rodent Officer makes regular inspections of agricultural, industrial and commercial properties, drawing the attention of occupiers to any infestation by these rodents, and advising when necessary on methods of treatment etc.

Although a general service of treatment is not given, it is found desirable in some cases affecting such premises, particularly where the infestations affect more than one property, for a treatment service to be given upon charge on an "ad hoc" basis. Other than this, no contract work is undertaken.

As regards private houses, however, a free treatment service is given upon request.

RODENT CONTROL

General Inspections and Treatments

General inspections and treatments were carried out throughout the District as follows:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Council	Private	Agricultural	Other	
Number of properties in District	10	7,202	590	407	8,209
Number of properties inspected	10	366	167	87	630
Number of properties infested	10	342	38	54	444
Number of properties treated	10	342	37	52	441

Under the general heading "Type of Property", Council houses are included under column "Private" whereas the column "Council" includes refuse tips, sewage works, depots and the like used in connection with the functions of the Council.

The tables relate only to the number of properties inspected and/or treated and not to the number of actual inspections or visits. Treatments always involve several visits during the work and follow-up visits subsequently to ensure total clearance of infestation.

The Council properties are visited regularly once a month and oftener if found necessary.

The number of inspections and/or visits actually made were:-

Council properties	-	108
Private dwelling houses	-	1,069
Agricultural premises	-	272
Business and other premises	-	199
Total:-		<u>1,648</u>

There are no problems involved in sewer infestations as all the sewers are post-war.

Periodically test baits are laid in the more vulnerable sections but so far no "takes" have been recorded. Should at any time a "take" be found, then the whole of the affected system would be treated.

As with water supply and sewerage, the Military Authorities have their own arrangements for rodent control in Bordon and Longmoor Camps, but whenever necessary the Council's Rodent Officer co-operates with the Military Authorities in problem cases.

In addition to the service of rodent control, assistance was also given to the public in connection with other infestations as follows:-

Wasps/nests destroyed	23
Treatments for flies	4
Treatments for fleas	10
Treatments for bees	9
Treatments for bats	2
Treatments for bed bugs	1
Fumigation for infectious disease	3

SWIMMING POOLS

There are no public swimming pools in the District but there are three restricted use pools.

One, in Bordon Camp, is for the use of military personnel and families only and is under constant supervision by the Army Hygiene Section.

Another, at Graymoss School, is for the use of the school children only, under the supervision of the teaching staff. It has a filtration and chlorination plant.

The third is at Long Hays Trelecar College, Froyle, for the use of the collegers and staff.

Samples taken from the above for bacteriological analysis were found to be satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

One shop is licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

During the year larger and more suitable premises were obtained by the licence holder and a new licence was granted.

Several visits were made during the year to both the old and the new premises without any cause for action being found.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This new Act came into force on the 1st January, 1964, and requires that no person shall keep a boarding establishment for animals except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The licence has conditions attached to it requiring safeguards as to sanitation and the safety and health of dogs and cats boarded on the premises.

During the year 4 applications were received varying from the largest, to board 100 dogs and 25 cats, to the smallest, to board 6 dogs. These premises were duly inspected, advice given where necessary, and all licensed with the appropriate licence.

Re-inspections during the year revealed nothing requiring formal action.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into force in November, 1960, and under Section 1, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law, becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Apart from statutory action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft or by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers.

No complaints were received during the year.

PETROLEUM ACTS

In 1964 the licensing procedure for the storage of petroleum was amended so as to issue a licence for petroleum mixtures separate from petroleum spirit.

89 petroleum spirit storage licences and 9 petroleum mixture storage licences were issued during the year.

In accordance with Condition No. 3 of the licence to keep petroleum spirit which requires that tanks shall be tested in the twentieth year after its installation, ullage tests were carried out on 58 tanks. One tank was found to be leaking and was replaced. A further five tanks were made safe by filling with water or concrete and three petrol tanks were utilised for storing diesel fuel.

A total of 15 new tanks was installed during the year. These were constructed and tested in accordance with the Home Office model conditions.

One additional mixtures store was licensed.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HOP-PICKERS

Control over accommodation for hop-pickers provided by farmers is by means of Byelaws made by the Council under Section 270 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These Byelaws contain provisions relating to repair, cleanliness, overcrowding, cooking and sanitary facilities, and water supply etc.

The number of huts in use and of pickers employed has declined enormously since the installation of hop-picking machines which are operated mainly by local labour.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no such premises in the District.

RENT ACT, 1957.

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair received under the provisions of the above Act.

FACTORIES

Under the provisions of the Factories Acts, the District Council is the authority responsible for enforcing the provisions regarding sanitary accommodation in all factories and in all factories where mechanical power is not used, the provisions with respect to cleanliness, overcrowding, workroom temperature and ventilation, and floor drainage.

The following particulars are those prescribed on the administration of the Acts:-

PART I

(1) - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

(1) Premises	(2) Number on Register	Number of		
		(3) Inspections	(4) Written Notices	(5) Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..... (Non-power)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..... (Power)	68	39	2	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	117	35	10	NIL

(2) - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	11	11	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:-	12	12	NIL	NIL	NIL

(3)

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133			Section 134		
Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Of the above registered factories, these mainly consist of garages (motor vehicle repairs) and builders' yards (joinery).

There is one factory engaged on fibre glass fabrications, thirteen light engineering factories, one blouse factory, one laundry and one truckshop.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The above Act came into force on the 1st January, 1964, and placed responsibility for enforcement as respecting different classes of premises on different authorities as follows:-

General Provisions (Sections 4/27 and 46/50)

<u>Premises owned or occupied by:-</u>	<u>Enforcing authority</u>
(1) The Crown, local authorities, railways and those covered by the Factories Act, 1961.	H. M. Inspector of Factories
(2) Mines and Quarries	H. M. Inspector of Mines and Quarries
(3) All other shops and offices	District Council
<u>Provisions as to Fire</u>	H. M. Inspectors and/or the Fire Authority

The general provisions enforceable by the District Council in premises for which they are responsible are those relating to the health, safety and welfare of employees, i.e., cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary and washing facilities, water supply etc.

By the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1964, sections of the Act were brought into operation as from the dates specified.

The most important provisions, operating from the 1st May, 1964, were for the registration of premises with the enforcing authority and the application for and grant of certificates of exemption from certain requirements of the Act.

Regulations as to sanitary and washing facilities operate from the 1st January, 1966, and for first aid requirements from the 1st December, 1964.

There are also provisions for the investigation of accidents to employees and for the fencing of dangerous machinery.

An annual statistical report is required to be submitted to the Minister of Labour in accordance with Section 60 of the Act.

The following tables give the information submitted direct to the Minister:-

Registrations

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>Number registered during the year</u>	<u>Total number of registered premises at end of year</u>
Offices	18	18
Retail shops	56	56
Warehouses	2	2
Catering establishments	10	10
Fuel depots	4	4
<u>Totals:-</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>90</u>

Analysis of Employment

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>Number employed at end of year</u>
Offices	87
Retail shops	183
Warehouses	13
Catering establishments	54
Fuel depots	14
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>351</u>

It must be emphasised that the statistics above refer only to premises registered with the Council.

Registration is only necessary where there are employees and the sum of hours normally worked each week by all employees exceeds 21. Registration is also not necessary where the only persons employed are close relatives of the employer.

Accidents

One accident was reported, a shop assistant falling over a pair of folding steps in a store room and breaking her arm.

An investigation was made to ascertain the facts and to check compliance with the relevant requirements of the Acts and Regulations.

No action was deemed necessary other than informal advice as to improved lighting.

SMOKE ACT, 1955.

Three complaints were received during the year regarding smoke emissions from a factory chimney.

Smoke observations were taken and the owner informed of his responsibilities under the Act.

At the end of the year investigations were being made into the possibility of installing an automatic underfeed stoker with a diffuser that would operate smokelessly.

CARAVANS.

Caravan sites are now controlled under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into force on the 29th August, 1960, amending Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in so far as it relates to caravans.

This Act provides a new licensing system administered by District Councils in which all caravan sites, after Planning permission has been obtained, are properly equipped and run.

As far as new sites are concerned, the first stage is a decision by the Planning Authority (for this area the Hampshire County Council) as to whether the proposed site is or can be made suitable for caravan use. The second stage is how the site should be regulated and equipped, a matter for the District Council under licensing powers.

The District Council has formulated a comprehensive list of conditions including site size and these are applied according to the nature of the development and duration of approved period, i.e., single caravans, multiple caravans, commercial, non-commercial and holiday sites.

Generally speaking multiple sites present no special problems as they are, except for the non-commercial (works employees only) sites, run for profit and economic considerations ensure that standards are maintained.

As regards individual caravans, however, problems do arise, particularly where no prior application is made for Planning permission and many visits usually are necessary, after the presence of the particular caravan has been known, to regularise the position. In the majority of cases, Planning permission is not forthcoming as it is the policy of the Planning Authority not to permit the stationing of individual caravans other than in most exceptional circumstances, caravans being considered by them to be sub-standard housing accommodated detrimental to the amenities of the area.

The problem then arises of dealing with the families concerned, most of whom are hardship cases very often not able to afford the rents chargeable by the commercial site operators.

The caravan problem is generally one of housing and until sufficient housing at a level which can be afforded is obtainable, then the caravan will remain as a form of dwelling, although, of course, there are a number of people who prefer this style of living and who must be catered for.

The problem in this District is also accentuated by restrictions on the licensing of caravans in other parts of Southern England, resulting in a shortage in this area where approval has been given to two large sites at Exton, discussed later in this report, which are now largely occupied by families with no district connections and who in the main also work outside the area.

The caravan position as regards this District is as follows:-

- (1) Commercial site for 120 residential caravans at Bordon, in the Parish of Whitehill, licensed to the 31st December, 1971. This site is still being developed and is provided with water closets and waste water drainage to the sewer, electricity and main water. At the end of the year there were 82 caravans on this site.
- (2) Commercial site for 99 residential caravans at Bordon, in the Parish of Whitehill, licensed to the 31st July, 1965. This site is still in course of development; each van has its own water closet, waste water gully and mains water connection, with drainage to sewer. Electricity supplies are awaiting the installation of equipment by the Electricity Board. At the end of the year there were 99 caravans on the site.
- (3) Commercial site for 12 residential caravans at Bordon, in the Parish of Whitehill. This smaller site has water closets and waste water disposal points connected to the sewer, main water and electricity.
- (4) Commercial site for 25 residential caravans at Hollywater, in the Parish of Whitehill, licensed to the 31st December, 1965. This site is occupied by the didikai (semi-gypsy) type of dweller and has chemical closets, main water standpipes and waste water soakaways. The sewer is not available.
- (5) Commercial site for 70 caravans at Symondstone, in the Parish of Headley, licensed permanently for holiday occupation only from May to October each year. This site has been in existence for very many years and is used entirely by owner/occupiers with no residential use. Each caravan has its own chemical closet and main water standpipes are sited at convenient points. The site is run in conjunction with a farm and the owner has it under constant supervision.
- (6) Site for 70 caravans at Lasham Airfield, in the Parish of Lasham, licensed permanently for the use of persons connected with gliding. Main water is provided by means of standpipes and most caravans have their own chemical closets. A new club house has been completed which includes a number of water closets and showers available to the caravanner.

Apart from the above there are two small works sites licensed with use restricted to employees only. In both cases some employees of the organisations concerned spend varied periods in different parts of the country in connection with their employment, returning to base in between.

There is also one site, licensed permanently in the Parish of Whitehill, used as showmen's winter quarters, use being restricted to members of the Showmen's Guild.

Licence applications for single caravans were received and dealt with during the year as follows:-

- (1) 11 were approved and/or renewed for periods of 1-2 years for residential accommodation, mainly in gardens of private houses.
- (2) 11 were approved for applicants during the erection of a dwelling on the same site, the period of the licences being limited to the completion date of the dwelling.
- (3) 8 applications were refused Planning permission and were, therefore, not licensable. (Upon appeal three applications were granted approval and were subsequently licensed and included in (1) above.)

At the end of the year there were 23 licences in force for single caravans in gardens etc. of private houses, and 8 in force during erection of a dwelling on the same site as the particular caravan.

Fires in Caravans

The Fire Research Technical Paper No. 11, published for the Joint Fire Research Organisation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Fire Officers' Joint Committee, states that from a study of fires in the United Kingdom in 1962 the chances of a fire occurring in a caravan is 1.4 times that of a fire in a normal dwelling.

It is estimated that the number of residential caravans in the United Kingdom during 1962 was 324,000, and during the year of the 842 caravan fires dealt with, 709 were residential. The most dangerous period naturally was during the winter and the highest numbers took place between 3.0 and 4.0 p.m.

The main cause, some 60%, was attributed to stoves and space heaters and only 6% to oil heaters.

Timber surrounding stove pipes becomes very dry and readily ignites in the absence of adequate insulation.

Overheating is blamed on too excessive draught, incorrect fuel, sooting up of flue and drying-up of hot water tanks. In addition, owing to limited space clothes for airing and furniture are apt to be placed too near.

Of the 709 fires reported, 37 involved casualties with 12 deaths and 40 injured. The 12 deaths were as a result of smoking in bed (3), overturned oil heaters (5), and unknown causes (4), and 8 of the 12 persons involved were either over 60 or under 10 years of age.

When, however, the statistics on caravan fires are compared with those for houses, it must be borne in mind that not all fires in houses require the assistance of the fire fighting services and are not recorded whereas a minor fire in a caravan more often than not becomes a major outbreak needing official assistance.

The report does not bear out the contention that a caravan constitutes an exceptional fire hazard.

In conjunction with the Divisional Fire Officer of the Hampshire Fire Service, a fire precaution demonstration with a secondary demonstration of fire fighting was staged on a residential caravan site in the District, licensed for 99 caravans, during October.

The demonstration involved two caravans provided by the site owner, one of which was fitted for demonstration purposes in connection with fire precautions and the other burnt to illustrate the rapidity with which fire spreads throughout a caravan.

The fire precaution demonstration van was taken to another residential site and displayed to the residents.

CARAVANS

Prosecution

A prosecution was taken under Section 1 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, for the use of land as a caravan site without a licence from the Local Authority, and a fine of £30 was imposed upon the land owner.

Application was made for Planning permission for one caravan in July, 1960. This was refused and a Planning enforcement notice issued. The Planning Authority decided that no action be taken to secure compliance with this notice for two years from the date of effect, i.e., until May, 1963. From April, 1963, to June, 1964, the number of caravans on the land varied between 4 and 11 and there were still 5 on the land at the date of hearing.

The site was subsequently cleared.

HOUSING

The following shows the action taken during the year as regards unfit houses:-

<u>Action</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>
Number of houses demolished as a result of formal action	2
Number of houses demolished by owners voluntarily	13
Number of houses closed as a result of formal action	0
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	0
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	20

No cases of overcrowding were reported or found during the year.

I am informed by the Council's Housing Manager, Mr. E. C. A. Shuttleworth, F.A.L.P.A., that there were 31 casual vacancies occurring in Council houses which with the erection of 10 bungalows at Grayshott resulted in 41 families being re-housed.

At the end of the year there were 316 families on the Council's housing list, just under 50% of whom were from the Parish of Whitehill. Approximately one-third of the applications from Whitehill were from caravan dwellers.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR HOUSING

The Housing Act, 1964, which came into operation on the 16th August, 1964, amended the law as to financial assistance for the improvement of houses (standard grants).

The full standard amenities were slightly amended and provision was made for the making of "reduced" standard grants where it is not practicable at reasonable expense to provide the full standard amenities.

The amount of grant payable remains at one-half of the cost incurred in providing the amenities subject to an upper limit of grant. The existing limit of £155 is retained but a higher limit of up to £350 is authorised in defined circumstances.

When computing the cost of works after completion, the cost of dual-purpose fittings may now be apportioned and the cost of a professional adviser may be included.

The conditions applying to all grants are amended in that the period for which conditions are required to be observed has been reduced from ten years to three years and the rent limit amended for de-controlled properties, the new maximum being based on the 1963 gross value.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

The "discretionary" grant scheme after a slow start got well under way in 1954 and applications over the years came in steadily as shown in the following table which shows, per year, the number of dwellings concerned in such applications, the total cost of the improvement works and the amount of grant made.

Year	Number of applications received	Number of houses concerned in such applications	Total cost of Improvement Works	Total amount of grant approved
1950	1	1	£879. 13. 6.	£439
1951	1	1	£578. 3. 6.	£289
1952	..	..	-	-
1953	4	5	£2,484. 3. 0.	£1,241
1954	22	36	£14,932. 15. 8.	£7,291
1955	38	58	£30,289. 5. 1.	£14,125
1956	19	31	£18,061. 4. 2.	£8,395
1957	21	36	£22,641. 8. 10.	£10,878
1958	33	47	£30,456. 9. 8.	£14,012
1959	38	52	£45,112. 7. 4.	£17,010
1960	28	35	£22,081. 19. 3.	£9,243
1961	25	29	£32,946. 0. 0.	£9,863
1962	24	33	£26,199. 3. 5.	£11,341
1963	18	22	£18,420. 5. 9.	£6,783
1964	15	16	£18,642 17. 11.	£5,425
Totals	287	403	£283,725. 17. 1.	£116,335

The discretionary grant scheme which requires a comprehensive standard of fitness and amenities upon completion of the works allows of a 50% grant towards the cost of improvements subject to a maximum grant of £400.

The following table shows per year per dwelling the average cost of improvements and the average amount of grant made:-

Year	Number of Houses	Average cost of improve-ments	Average amount of grant
1950	2	£439	£219
1951	1	£578	£289
1952	-	-	-
1953	5	£497	£248
1954	36	£415	£203
1955	58	£522	£244
1956	31	£583	£271
1957	36	£629	£302
1958	47	£648	£298
1959	52	£868	£327
1960	35	£631	£264
1961	29	£1,136	£340
1962	33	£797	£344
1963	22	£837	£308
1964	16	£1,165	£339
Overall Average	403	£696	£285

These figures are affected in several ways, i.e., by the comparative higher cost of the conversion of buildings into dwellings; the increase in sewerage facilities allowing of cheaper drainage costs; and the rising costs of building materials and labour.

The following table shows also year by year the occupancies of the dwellings for which discretionary grants were approved:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u>	<u>Farm and/or Estate Occupancies</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1950	-	2	-
1951	1	-	-
1952	-	-	-
1953	1	4	-
1954	7	27	2
1955	12	41	5
1956	6	24	1
1957	6	30	-
1958	14	29	4
1959	18	30	4
1960	12	13	10
1961	14	13	2
1962	13	12	8
1963	9	10	3
1964	11	5	-
Totals	124	240	39

GRAND TOTAL:- 403

The following table shows year by year the localities in which houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants. This table refers only to completed schemes.

Parish	Number of houses improved per year														Totals
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Bentley	-	-	1	1	7	6	2	3	5	-	2	-	1	1	29
Bentworth	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	13
Binsted	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	7	6	2	4	2	1	34
Chawton	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
East Tisted	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	1	-	1	3	-	5	-	21
Farringdon	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	11
Four Marks	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	5
Froyle	-	-	-	-	4	11	4	8	1	1	2	-	1	-	32
Grayshott	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	4	12	3	2	4	-	33
Headley	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	4	5	3	6	1	-	2	29
Kingsley	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	7
Lasham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	9
Medstead	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	3	-	1	12
Newton Valence	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
Ropley	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	4	3	2	3	1	2	21
Selborne	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	4	3	12	8	3	-	5	43
Shalden	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
West Tisted	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Whitehill	-	-	-	1	6	2	9	4	1	4	5	1	6	1	40
Wield	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Worldham	-	-	-	-	9	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	24
TOTALS	2	1	1	3	59	46	38	33	40	55	36	19	35	14	382

STANDARD GRANTS

The response of the public to this new system of grants was more immediate and has continued.

The following tables give various statistics:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schemes approved</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u>	<u>Completions</u>	<u>Grant approved</u>
1959	36	£5,225	6	£675
1960	92	£12,870	51	£6,124
1961	60	£8,740	76	£9,685
1962	58	£8,285	52	£6,418
1963	37	£5,400	51	£6,804
1964	41	£6,750	38	£5,336
TOTALS:	324	£47,270	274	£35,042

The following table shows year by year the occupancies of the dwellings for which standard grants were approved:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Owner/occupiers</u>	<u>Farm and/or Estate Occupancies</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1959	30	4	2
1960	57	10	25
1961	36	11	13
1962	37	6	15
1963	28	3	6
1964	31	4	6
TOTALS	219	38	67

TOTAL:- 324

As the improvement grant schemes require the carrying out of any incidental repairs it follows that $382 + 274 = 656$ houses have been thoroughly repaired as well as improved, thus obviating any possible action under the repair sections of the Housing Acts.

STANDARD GRANTS (Continued)

The localities in which houses were improved with the aid of "standard" grants, completed schemes, are as follows:-

Parish	Number of houses improved per year						Totals
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Bentley	-	4	5	2	1	-	12
Bentworth	-	1	4	1	1	2	9
Binsted	-	8	4	4	12	4	32
Chawton	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
East Tisted	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Farringdon "	1	3	3	3	1	1	12
Four Marks	1	8	7	7	1	4	28
Froyle	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Grayshott	2	5	15	2	5	5	34
Headley	2	4	7	6	2	1	22
Kingsley	-	1	-	4	-	1	6
Lasham	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Medstead	-	3	6	5	4	3	21
Newton Valence	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Ropley	-	5	1	2	1	7	16
Selborne	-	2	5	3	2	2	14
Shalder	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
West Tisted	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Whitehill	-	6	10	10	14	5	45
Wield	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
Worldham	-	1	2	-	-	2	5
TOTALS:	6	51	76	52	51	38	274

PUBLIC WORKS

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. John Blackwell, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Chartered Municipal Engineer, for the following statistics relating to Public Works for the year 1964.

(a) BUILDING BYELAWS AND PLANNING

Number of plans deposited - Building Byelaws	- 563	}	1,029
- Planning only	- 466		
Number of new private dwellings completed	- "		178
Number of temporary building licences in force	- "		14

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING

Number of new dwellings completed	- 10	}	1,064
Total number of permanent pre-war dwellings at end of the year	- 78@		
Total number of permanent post-war dwellings at end of the year	- 860		
Total number of temporary post-war dwellings at end of the year	- 116+		

NOTES @ including 16 houses purchased by the Council from the Headley Public Utility Society.
 + comprised of 50 prefabricated bungalows at Lindford (Whitehill Parish) and 66 hutted dwellings at Erie Estate (Headley Parish)

(c) SEWERAGE

The Council's works at Lindford (Whitehill Parish) receive and treat sewage from Whitehill, Bordon, Lindford, Bordon Military Camp, Headley, Grayshott and parts of adjoining areas of the Haslemere Urban District Council and Hambledon Rural District Council.

Total annual flow at works:	190,380,000 gallons
Average daily flow at works:	520,025 gallons
Total annual rainfall recorded at works:	26.52 inches
Average monthly rainfall recorded at works:	2.21 inches

(d) PUBLIC CLEANSING

All public cleansing work is carried out by the Council's own vehicles and staff, operating from depots at Alton and Lindford.

A general scheme of full refuse collection operates throughout the District with weekly collections in eleven parishes and fortnightly collections in the other ten.

In addition, a weekly collection is made from the married quarters in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at various tips throughout the District, the main tip being on the Council's own land at Headley.

Collections of nightsoil are made generally throughout the District in areas where sewers are not available.

The Council also operate a cesspool emptying service upon request, for which a charge is made.

Public conveniences are maintained at Bordon and Grayshott.

Public Cleansing Statistics

Total mileage of refuse collection vehicles	-	62,908	
Average mileage per month on refuse collection	-	5,242	
Total mileage of nightsoil vehicles	-	10,944	
Average mileage per month on nightsoil collection	-	912	
Total mileage of cesspool emptying vehicles	-	33,056	
Average mileage per month on cesspool emptying	-	2,755	
Total annual mileage - all collection vehicles	-	106,908	
Average mileage per month - all collection vehicles	-	8,909	
Number of cesspool loads removed -			
(i) from private properties	-	2,410	} Total:- 3,453
(ii) from Council properties	-	1,043	
Number of dwellings from which nightsoil collection made	-	847	
Total amount of refuse collected	...	49,425	cubic yards
Average amount of refuse collected per month	...	4,119	cubic yards

